departure at any time (during the ange of the contract, he significant quate compensation for any calculate that may be occasioned thereby.

2. Fifteen minutes shall be along opening and closing the mail at the where no particular time is specified.

3. For every thirty minutes delay voidable accidents excepted in armuter the times prescribed in any colors.

voidable accidents excepted) in armitter the times prescribed in any collection contractor shall forfeit one delta; and the delay continue until the departure at depending mail, whereby the mails here is such depending mail lose at fip the contract of double the amount allowed as a sying the mail one trip shall be immediately in the mail of the made to appear that delay was occasioned by unavoidated cident; in which case the amount of the trip, will, in all cases, be forfeithed.

end December 31, 1823.

10. The contracts for the new rooten to commence on the 16th day of North

General Port Office, Washington City, May 26, 1819.

LANDS FOR SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust from

chard H Harwood, Esq. of the civil Annapolis, the subscribers offer sets the following lands, to wit: A pus-tion on Elk Ridge, in Anna Arabi county, on which the said Richard H Harwood resided, about three mini-

bove M Coy's Tavern, containing is 412 1 2 acres. The roads from M of up the country, and from Owenisa

up the country, and from Owentral
to Baltimore, pass through this is
The best judges are of opinion that
is capable of being made equal ta
of the Elk Ridge lands
it a good dwelling house, and conte
ent out houses, a garden, a spring
most excellent water very near to
liouse, and an ice house. They was
so sell parts of several tracts of is
the whole being in one hody, and
taining about 416 1-4 acres, bette

the whole being in one body, and taining about 416 1-4 acres, being Charles county, adjoining Beas To For terms apply to the subscribers HENRY H. HARWOOD, RICHARD HARWOOD, of The Annapolis, Sept. 3.

The Editors of the Federal Gu

and American of Baltimore, and quested to insert the above trist week for the course to their account to this office.

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber hath takes letters testamentary on the personal tate of Thomas Karfield, late of in Arundel County, decased. It is the fore requested; that all persons may have claims against said early will being them in leastly subscribe.

will bring them in, legally a themed, according to law, and all themed are in any manner indebted are

to make imm liste payment to

FOR SALE,

The Houses, now occupied by

Robinson as a Boarding house, the Farmers Bank. They will be

together, or separate, to suit pur

ers. Apply to Win MAM BREWEL

Common Bonds

Appeal do,

BLANKS

July 15.

Return J. Meigs, jr., Post Master General

'M.
his every Tuesda", Thurs,
ay, at 7 AM. and arrive at
6 PM.
mr Marlboro' by Nottingto Benedict, pnewart
Loave Port, Tables,
AM, and arrive at Board
Lave Benedict, on West
and arrive at Port Tobacco by
NOTEB.

I. The Post Master General
the mails and alter the time to
departure at any time faining to
ance of the contract, he stipulation colict and Charlotte Hall, be Meek, 46 miles. Marlbero' every Monday at e at Chaptico on Tuesday

co on Tuesday at 2 PM and Mariboro' on Wednesday timos, by Ellicott's Allis, isbon and New Market, to

ore every Sunday, Tuesday at 3 AM and arrive at Fre-2 FM. erick-town every Monday, d Friday, at 10 AM and ar-

re by 9 P.M. altimore by Reister's town, Inion Mills, Petersburg and Chambersburg, three times

es.
noie every Tuesday, Thurshy, it 4 AM and arrive at y by 7 PM.
Abershurg every Monday, id Friday, at 4 AM, and arrore by 7 PM.
Vestminster by Union-town, Graceham, Mechanics-town in, to Hagars-town, once a

minster every Wednesday at rs Town every Thursday at 8 re at Westminster by 8 P.M.

Baltimore by Reisters-town Hanover, Abbotts-town, Ber Springs and Frankha, to Carmore every Monday at 5 AM Carlisie on Tuesday by 6 PM

the trip, will, in all cases, be fortuned retained.

4. Persons making proposals are to state their prices by the year. It who contract will receive their pay and the income the months of May, August, for the man feet of the month of May, August, for the man feet of the month of the month of the month of the man feet of the office, and which amounts to the loss of a trip.

8. The distances stated are such as been communicated to this office, and we of them are doubtless incorrect, on this ject the contractor must in the man feet of the office, and we count of any error in this repoet.

9. The contracts are to be in open on the first day of January man, and are end December 31, 1823.

10. The contracts for the new rooten le every Wednesday at 6 All Baltimore on Thursday by Ba timore by Love-town and urg to York, Pennsylvania,

weet, increase were Monday, Wednes day, A: 3 AM, and arrive at M same days. It is a Tuesday, Thursday, at 2 AM, and errive at Bal-PM same days Harford to Belle-Air, twice a

lle-Air every Tuesday and Sa-A.H. and arrive at Harford by erford at | 0 AM. and arrive at

Vestmins er by Taneytown and to Way losburg, Pennsylvanisek.

setminster every Wednesday at
errive at Waynesburg by 6 PM
aynesburg every Tuesday at 6
rive at Westminster by 6 PM.

Baltimore by Randals-town, d New Vindsor, to Union-town,

inion-town every Monday at 6 A ve at Baltimore by 6 PM.
Itimore every Tuesday at 8 AM t Union-town by 6 PM.
Baltimore by Rock Hall to n, twice a week.

Baltimore every Monday and t 8 A.M. and arrive at Chester

M.

ester-town every Tuesday and AM, and arrive at Baltimore by Baltimore to Queenston, once

ltimore every Saturday at 9 AM at Queenston by 6 PM. ueenston every Wednesday at 9 crive at Ealtimore by 6 PM. Baltimore to Annapolis, twice

altimore every Monday and Fripolis every Tuesday and Sa AM. and arrive at Baltimore by

n Annapolis by Ellicott's, Rii, Pig Point, Tracey's Landing,
b, Lower Merlboto', HuntingCalvert C. II. to St. Leonard's,
sk, 71 miles.
mapolis every Saturday at 6 AM
at St. Leonard's on Monday by

t. Leonard's every Monday at 1 rrive at Annapolis the next Fri-

m Annapolis by Broad Creek, ad and Queenston, to Centerville,

nd and Queenston, to Centerville, etc., 31 miles.

Annapolis every Saturday at 6 A rive at Centerville by 6 P.M.

Centerville every Wednesday at 6 rrive at Annapolis by 6 P.M.

m Annapolis by Haddaway's, St.
and Easton to Cambridge, twice 1 miles.

Annapolis every Tuesday and Sa-4 AM. and arrive at Easton by 7 at Cambridge on Wednesday and

at Cambridge on Wednesday and y 11 AM.

Cambridge every Wednesday and t 1 PM and arrive at Easton by 7 at Annapolis on Thursday and y 7 PM

om Cambridge by Vienne, Quan-hitebaven, Princess-Ann, Pocoroads, Snowhill, Princess Ann, qual to 71 miles. Cambridge every Sunday at 11 A. rrive at Snowhill on Monday by 6

Snowhill every Tuesday at 5 AM. a at Cambridge on Wednesday by

Por Sale at this Office.

Declarations on Promissory Notes.

bills of exchange against organizations, second, and third Endone om Easton by Hillsboro', Denton, ero' and Whitelysburg to Frederi-Debt on Band and Single Bill a week. Easton every Wednesday at 5 AM e at Prederica, on Thursday by

Frederica every Thursday at 2 PM e at Easton on Friday by 6 PM. Tobacco Notas, &c. &c.

## The Marian Committee of the Committee of

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, SERTEMBER A: 1819:

OL LXXVIL

From the Easton Harelle. AN ADDRESS AN ADDRESS

the Free Voices of Maryland is period in again approaching the free people of Maryland required the honors from athemselves personant reportant them in the Garperal Assemble is of more importance the being of the community, the day should be discharged

hiv should be discharged bliberation, and for the ation of the concerns of the

former elections it has been to take a review of the meaof the general government, & squire how far its doings were lated to secure the happiness. advance the interests of the

ith respect to the measures of ational government, it is how now a subject of high gratifin that we are no longer dividto federalists and democrats. federal system of policy, though so much execrated by the then sition, is now in great measure rd. We accordingly find the ralists both in and out of Cons, the warm advocates of many be leading measures of the na-

al executive. this time certainly the admiation does not find its most in rate enemies among the federal . By that party the most dee proofs have been given, that are ready to support any meano matter by whom proposed, te likely to promote the public

fellow citizens, it is on all declared, that the sufferings e people of Maryland never so great as at present .- To tcauses are we to attribute these rings? One prominent cause pprehend will be found in the iction of the former and the ishment of the present United Bank. We must all rememne clamour which existed from end to the other of the contiagainst the old United States , although its capital was so vet it was denounced as an tution dangerous to the liberof the nation, although its adstration was confided to men of purest integrity, to men who had sterest distinct from that of the unity, to men who never apits funds to their own use, or complish schemes for their own onal aggrandizement, yet this was demolished. A targe porof the very men who were loud in opposition to this Bank ng accomplished its destructiecame the advocates of a new with treble the capital of the er. One and an unavoidable t of the destruction of the old ed States Bank, was an increase tate Banks and the manifold e-which resulted therefrom. We such a selection of directors ties-(vide the votes and proceed ld be made, as would secure a ings of November session 1811ocratic administration of it.

tharacter of its directors, and node of its administration that re to ascribe much of the disand ruin which has suddenly taken us? A. fajraopportunity now been offered to us to judge teen a federal bank under the inistration of federal men, and ank established in democratic !! and to be conducted by demosmen. Proofs of the mal-adtration of the present bank are y day offered to us, and none of ng the gross defaulters and peors of this institution will be a many men who but a short since were leading democrats the people's best friends," and who busied themselves much he politics and elections of the

r wishes were entirely gratifi-

the conduct of the two parin the management of state cons, the people have now a fair

ortanity to judge. Then a war which the democrats for years anticipated, of which ed. The city of Baltimore exercises Frar after year expressed their

of which they pledged their own and their constituents lives, fur duty annually stopm twenty to their plans of our opponents:

to ally declared, scarcely any preparation of far the the attices of New York or present of the states of New York or present of the states of the states of the states of the cities of New York or present of the states of the states of the states of the cities of New York or Philadelphis to have the proceeding of the proceeding of the proceeding of the states of the protection from the general government, and the state executive from time to time, claimed of the national executive, a proper force for the defence of the state-that protection was denied to it, and the then Secretary of War, General Arm. strong, was justified in his conduct by those who were most clamorous for the war. And aithough these With such convincing proofs of very men were most loud in their he already injurious influence of the abuse of federalists for being op

risque either their fortunes or their lives' in defence of the country-or more eager to repel the incursions of the enemy, or to make sacrifices in carrying on the war. The federalists at that time had the rule of the state; and it will not, and cannot be denied that they made every effort of which the resources and circumstances of the state would admit for its defence against the common enemy. Since the conclusion of the war their attention has been anxiously directed to repair the injuries sustained by the public revenues in making those efforts. By their judicious management the expenditures on account of militia services are in a fair train

posed to the war, yet it will not be

pretended they were more ready to

of reimbursement by the general government; although great efforts have been made by the democratic party to defeat their recovery. Up wards of 80,000 dollars of the sum assumed by the general government have already been received into the public treasury. The federalists have also industriously sought out various resources for augmenting the public revenues without oppris sively burthening the people-At-

though in this respect the value of their services will be sensibly felt in the improved state of the public treasury, yet they would have been much more successful but for the opposition of the majority of the ate House of Delegates. It is far from being our opinion

that the prosperity of the state is not connected with the prosperity of the city of Baltimore. Any measure calculated to advance its commercial prosperity would be entitled to and receive our warmest approbation. No such measure has ever been proposed by the democratic party in Maryland. It has however been the constant aim of that party to increase the political influence of that place, and this too by a sacrifice of the constitutional rights of the other parts of the state. The people upon this subject will recollect the proposition of a Baltiemember the many benefits more delegate made in 1811, to inh we were assured, would be crease the representation of the cied by this new national Bank, ty and county of Baltimore, &c. and interests. the anxiety too which was felt to diminish that of the smaller coun

page 139, 140) also the repeated ef-

forts since made to increase the re-

presentation of that city. hat has been the consequence? Can stronger proofs be required not to this institution, and to of the vast and injurious influence of the city of Baltimore with that party, than the refusal of the majurity of the late House of Delegates to "impose a duty payable to the state on all sales of foreign merchandise at auction." The bill introduced by federalists for this purpose was referred by the House of Delegates on motion of Mr. Kell, o the next general assembly-and afterwards when pressed by the Senate in a message to make some provision for the anticipated embarra an have falled to observe that sed state of the public treasury made declaration, on the suggestion of the same member, that "the public revenue, did not require the aid of

any such duties. (Vide the votes and proceedings of the last session, page 98.)

By this conduct of the democratic majority of the late House of Delegates, the public treasury will sustain a los, the present year of at least twenty eight thousand dollars, and will continue to do so as long as those measures are not adopt-

and approbation, and in support the right of laying a fluty on sales

at succept, and receives from anch | further to notice the conduct and fort, and especially loo, when it has

This proceeding on the part of the majority of the late House of Delegates is the more to be regretted for as much as the failure of several Banks in which the public funds are invested to make dividends will very considerably diminish the anticipated receipts from the "permanent sources of public revenue."

city of Baltimore on the concerns. of the state in her legislative proceedings, one could nardly expect to find in the country a single advocate for its increase. But party animosity and ambition must be grarified; the permanent triumph of democracy must be accomplished by any means. Hence we see repeated efforts in the legislature, and in the democratic newspapers, to induce a state-feeling in the public mind tavourable to such alterations of the constitution as will secure to the city of Baltimore an entire as cendarcy in the public councils. We are well aware of the plausible reasoning which it is wont to urge in support of those measures, but we can never persuade ourselves that the people of the counties will be made the dup s of such reason ing. To increase the political induence of Baltimore, is to diminish and in the end destroy that of all the small counties. Now why are those counties to sacrifice their relative influence for the sake of Bal timore? It has been said that the influence of Baltimore should be in proportion to its population. A very different and more correct notion was entertained by the wise fra-

mers of our constitution. Adopt the modern opinion and the great and best interests of the state will be sacrificed whenever the sacrifice of them, is required by the speculators and stock jobbers of our large city. It is idle to pretend that the adoption of these measures would not enable Baltimore to rule the state as it pleased, & to elect whom it pleased. None of these changes are necessary for its commercial welfare, because in its commercial prosperity every part of the state has a deep interest; and upon every question connected with its commercial prosperity, Baltimore will always find in the delegates of every county, zealous representatives. The federalists in their promptitude in passing laws calculated to advance the health, beauty, or convenience of that city, or to augment its resources of wealth and importance as a market have furnished the best evidence of their friendly disposition towards its real and substantial

city to rule the state? Can power be lodged with more safety in the hands of those who compose the population of that city, than with the honest reomanry of the different counties? Large cities and a large part of their population have been called by Mr. Jefferson, sores on the body politic, and are ever to be dreaded.

We need not remark, that in a large city like Baltimore, it is impossible to secure a free and fair election. Many will be deterred from voting-Many, will go to the several polls and vote at eachfrauds will be practised without the possibility of being detected, and t is an unquestionable truth that any warmly contested election it. the city of Baltimore is not decided right to vote. Foreigners who are not naturalized strangers who happen to be in the city on the days o election, go to the palls to decide by their illegal volce, who shall represent the city. How much greater would be the evil if they had an increased representation in the

applica of

to measures of local concern, that considerable diversity of opinion will exist, and this often produces lukewarmness and inactivity. But let it be remembered that something on such occasions is due from each individual to the wishes and opinions of others. That appointments cannot be made which will be equally agreeable to all, and at a period like this, it is our duty to sacrifice local feelings and jealousies, and unite in a noble struggle for the common good. The time is now arrived when the character as well as prosperity of the state, requires from all their every exertion, and when if an active and undivided support be not given to the candidates selected in each county, the best interests of Maryland may be

put in jeopardy. It is an eternal law of nature that perseverance and vigilance shall command success. The people of the country, are still the real sovereigns of Maryland, with them rests the power to correct past evils,, or to prevent future mischiefs. The balloting boxes are a peaceful but powerful mode of expressing the public sentiment, which can never be disregarded. Let us then fellow citizens one and all go to the election and there give our votes for such men as will preserve inviolate the constitutional rights of the country people-& who will be indisposed to sacrifice the general good to the particular interests and views of the city of Baltimore-This is the firm determination of

MANY FEDERALISTS.

MARYLAND GAZETTE. Annapolis, Thursday, Sept. 2.

> FEDERAL TICKET FOR CAROLINE COUNTY. Col. William Potter, Maj. Richard Hughlett, James Houston, Willis Charles.

For the .Md. Gazette.

Since the election of our new corporation, "symptoms of oppugnation" to its doings have occasionally been discovered by a few of our citizens; and as might well be expected, the proceedings of that body have been assailed with almost as much wit as wisdom. Laboured attempts have been made to expound our new charter, and the powers of the corporation are now so accurately defined, that it is found to possess no power thing much to be desired, to be a our citizens were constantly studying the charter, in order that they in ght be qualified for Mayor, Al dermen, Record ror Common Councilmen, whenever, if ever, they should be elected.

Among other things, it is complained that the corporation has undercaken to:filt up the pond near the government house. Whether the power; of that body to do such a naughty deed be questioned or not, we are not distinctly told. If denied, there might be some difficulty in referring to any part of the charter, which authorises the Corporation "to fill up ponds," and this might be called a power by "implication," or "usurpation," Of the by those who have a constitutional expediency of this act, one would corporation, that such a mul-hole should have been allowed to remain so long in a most conspicuous part power to elect the governor, and by thought to endanger the health and lives of same of its inhabitants ... Justice also would require, that

in return for the money which the the legislative councils.

We forbear to speak further of people in that part of the city have the distressip of the state and of for years been putting into its cof the real causes at the rile which fers, some little attention abould be at every there complained of or paid new to their health and com-

We are well aware that in regard treath which I have yet heard and to measures of lucal concern, that signed for all this, is, because there is a clause in the charter, which authorises the corporation to have all the city property assessed, and then to impose a tax upon it, not to exe. ceed one per cent. Now, Carriages, it seems, have been or might have been taxed. Perhaps so, and per-haps not; drays and billiard tables, poration to do this daring deed might well be questioned, as well as many of its other acts which it seems are not questionable. But a man who undertakes to expound a charter, ought to look with care at all its provisions. A power may exist, although it will never be discovere ed by those who do not look for it in the right place. If charters, and laws, and constitutions, were to be expounded as our knowing ones tell is the charter of Annapolis is to be expounded, it would be mpossible to frame one which would not be a dead letter; and yet this mighty question about the Carriage tax depends upon rules of interpretation, which ought to be fam iar to all great politiciars because they are acted upon every where, and every day. If we were to look at our State constitutions, and test by their letter the acts of those who act under it, how large a portion of the acts of the legislature, executive and judiciary, would be the exercise of a power claimed by implication. Our courts are to meet on a certain day, and have no power to adjourn from day to day unless there be not present a quorum todo business. Our executive shall make all its annual app intments on the third Monday of December, and the Governor shall be appointed on the second Monday, and the Council on the second Tuesday of same month, &c. &c. How many acts of usurpation are some of our unfortunate neigh. bours compelled daily to witness.

unequal taxes, and would seem to require that a man's contributions to government shall be in proportion to his property-and yet the man who gets married, altho' poor, has to pay a tax from which, the man who never marries, however wealthy, is foreverexempt. In the federal constitution where is the clause which says, that Congress "may tax Carriages?" There is none, and so the power was denied, and the constitutionality of the law referred to the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, and it was declared to be constitutional. But at all. One might sometimes be this was only the opinion of the tempted to suppose, that it was a Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, and it may be that member of the corporation, and that they have not got half as much understanding to judge upon these subjects, as can be found in this city. Now, perhaps, just the same course of reasoning which was tho's to prove that Congress had the power to tax all the carriages in the U. States, would also prove that our corporation has the power to be guitty of this act of usurpation. One would suppose that this tas might be laid, with much more propriety by a city corporation than by the government of the United States, and the tax is in itself one of the most reasonable and equitable that could be imposed. To tax a house in the city of Annapolis, might, with some colour of reason, be objected to, because houses being rather scarce, a man ought rather to suppose, among reasonable people, a befencouraged to build than taxed doubt would hardly suggest itself. for building in the Metropolis, and It is a reproach to the city, and its the soundest policy would recommend that the vacant loss be taxed higher than those which are improved. In no possible way are houses of the city, even if it had not been an expence or inconvenience to the city. But Carriages are of no earthly benefit, and moreover they do some injury to the steets. Now it is the business of the corporation to keep the streets in repair, and to do this there must be taxes of some description. Is it right, that ties

man who has a carriage with which

Our state constitution, forbids all

&c. &c, might have been assessed. Now if this was the only clause in the charter, the power of the cor-